

## SNA

SMUTTINESS. *n. f.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best fourth walls, were apt  
to a foot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits,  
which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain,  
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*  
The *smutty* waicot full of cracks, *Swift.*  
He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours  
to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

*Smutty* corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at  
another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the  
Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their  
*snack*. *L'Estrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,  
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;  
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*

SNA'COT. *n. f.* A fish.SNA'FFLE. *n. f.* [from *snaffle*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *snaffle*  
You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shakespeare.*

Sooth him with praise;  
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,  
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryden's Georg.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.SNAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,  
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,  
She did disport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*

The coat of arms,  
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,  
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

In China none hold women sweet,  
Except their *snags* are black as jet;  
King Chihu put nine queens to death,  
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of snags; full of sharpSNA'GGY. *adj.* protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd  
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn  
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made  
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he did may'n. *Spenser.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *snaggy* sticks, or  
dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *More.*

SNAIL. *n. f.* [from *snail*, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's  
head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his  
horns without a case. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads impotent and *snail* pac'd beggary. *Shak. R. III.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder;  
*Snail* flow in profit, but he sleeps by day  
More than the wild cat. *Shakespeare.*

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,  
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,  
Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*  
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal. *Dome.*

A river *snail*-shell decayed, shewed spar within. *Woodward.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible  
world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all  
the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though  
we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat't thou to thyself, and answer't not?  
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shak.*

SNAIL-CLAYER, or SNAIL-TREFFIL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*SNAKE. *n. f.* [from *snaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the

oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite  
is harmless. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.

Glo'ter's frow beguiles him;  
As the *snake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd dought, doth sting a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:

She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice  
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the  
gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and  
even. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*.

That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort

growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLE-SNAKE-  
ROOT.

SNA'KESHEAD Iris. *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one  
leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tubercle root,  
divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or B'fart. *n. f.* [*liffortia*, Latin.] A plant.

It flowers in May; and, if the season proves moist, will  
continue to produce new spikes of flowers 'till August: it  
may be propagated by planting the roots in a moist shady bor-  
der, and will soon furnish the ground with plants. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of  
the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor,  
and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but  
is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion,  
that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent,  
and from thence its name of *lignum calubrinum*, or *snakewood*.  
We very seldom use it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's sting,  
Of that self kind with which the furies fell  
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Hercule-  
neus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in  
the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,  
And stop your ears against the charming god. *Ben. Johnson.*

In his hand  
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Hubbard's Tale.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield  
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,  
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;  
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand  
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [The same with *knap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be  
snapped to easily in funder; if his will was no otherwise deter-  
mined from without himself, but only by the signification of  
your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude,  
human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.  
*Bramb. against Hobbs.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces  
by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntless as death, away he walks;  
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;  
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,  
Nor stops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp snap.

The bowzy fire  
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire, *Dunciad.*  
Then *snapped* his box.

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapped* off  
the end of his finger. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snaps*, where the foe flies  
before him. *L'Estrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all  
women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a  
foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap*  
the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qua-  
lified. *Addison's Spectator.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,  
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of  
the kids, and make some theft to carry him close to their  
lodgings. *Watts.*

Some with a noise and greasy light  
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.  
You should have thought of this before you was taken;  
for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* again. *L'Estr.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!  
When you lay saug to *snaps* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated seem on watch to lie,  
And *snaps* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

5. [Snapper,

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5. [Snapper, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,  
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A furly ill-bred lord  
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast  
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waft  
With a salt droply clogg'd; and our tacklings  
*Snapping*, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for com-  
modious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being  
of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in  
funder. *Ray on the Creation.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a  
spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will  
*snap* asunder. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due tem-  
per; for if they are too soft they will bend, and if they  
are too brittle they *snap*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no rea-  
son but I may *snap* at him. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We *snaps* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook  
that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*  
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.  
He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning  
*snaps*, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would  
cut an apple in two at one *snaps*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDAGON, or Calf's *snout*. *n. f.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins  
thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are  
afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick  
motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed,  
the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *snapped*.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolucis, being letter'd under Mer-  
cury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconfi-  
dential trifles. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snaps*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,  
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that  
they frighted away most of the votaries. *Speutator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.SNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [from *snapsack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.SNARE. *n. f.* [from *snaras*, Swedish and Icelandic; *snare*, Danish; *snars*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,  
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a  
*snare* upon you. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare*  
of his soul. *Prov. xviii. 7.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which though  
it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, left it become a *snare*  
to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule  
be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*. *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,  
And prowess, to the pow'r of love submit;  
The spreading snare for all mankind is laid,  
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to in-

tangle. *Glo'ter's shew*  
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile  
With sorrow *snars* relenting passengers. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Pf. ix.*

Warn all creatures from thee  
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended  
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [from *snarrem*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,  
Ready to catch each other by the throat,  
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakespeare. R. III.*

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He is born with teeth!

And so I was; which plainly signify'd  
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak. H. VI.*

The she's even of the savage herd are safe:  
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return  
But courtship from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majesty,  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,  
And *snarls* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

An angry cur  
*Snarls* while he feeds. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a  
pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honest farmer and his wife,  
Two years declin'd from prime of life,  
Had struggled with the marriage-noose,  
As almost ev'ry couple does:  
Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling!  
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*. *Prior.*

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertain-  
ing company with discourse of their diseases? *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarrass. I know not

that this sense is well authorized.

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out  
thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *n. f.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling,

furly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.  
Should stupid libels grieve your mind,  
You soon a remedy may find;  
Lie down obscure, like other folks,  
Below the lash of *snarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *snare*.] Intangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *n. f.* The snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, 'till some part of the candle was con-  
sumed, and the sawdust gathering about the *snast*; but then it  
made the *snast* big and long, and burn dulkily, and the candle  
wasted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [from *snachen*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world  
with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off  
in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the  
face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,  
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

Life's stream hurries all too fast:  
In vain sedate reflections we would make,  
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:  
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;  
Down sink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*

They, sailing down the stream,  
Are *snatch'd* immediately by the quick-ey'd trout  
Of darting salmon. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop  
in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence,  
and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

Oh nature!  
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,  
*Snatch* me to heaven. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly on't, they  
would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*.  
*Shakespeare. King Lear.*

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Jf. ix. 20.*

Lycus, swifter of his feet,  
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;  
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,  
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. *Dryden's Æn.*

SNATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.  
After a shower to weeding a *snatch*;  
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. *Truffer.*

3. A small part of anything; a broken part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,  
As one incapable of her own distress. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being  
compens'd by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would  
permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,  
And burst of speaking, were as his. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable  
how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its per-  
petuity, must be regular and equal. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather  
in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. *Speutator.*